

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

TWELFTH YEAR

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance
Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

Ten Weeks Ten Cents to New Subscribers Only in Advance.
By Mail or at Office. For Bundle Rates See Page 4

ESTABLISHED 1898

WHOLE NUMBER 602

No. 42

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., FEB. 12, 1910

Nineteen Hundred and Ten Was Born With "Red Hair"

By Victor L. Berger.

It is not often that the working class and the common people of any city have so good a chance to strike at their oppressors as they will have in Milwaukee in the coming election. They have a chance to strike at the trusts, at the local monopolies, the street car company and the others, and vote for a change in the conditions under which nine persons out of ten are nowadays forced to live.

Truly, the voters of Milwaukee, and especially the workmen, owe it to their own intelligence, to their families and to the entire country to make the most of this opportunity.

For years we used to hear that old chestnut that workmen threw away their votes when they voted for their own party, because they could not elect anybody—that therefore they ought to vote for a Republican or a Democrat.

This condition has been entirely changed by the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee. Not only is it now generally conceded that the Social-Democratic party has a better chance than either of the two capitalistic parties going it alone, but the following is the situation:

The Republican party is so completely split and demoralized that up to date it cannot even find a candidate willing to be slaughtered. The Stalwarts and the corporation Republicans will continue in their trade with the Democrats. Besides, the Democrats have the advantage of the ownership of illiterate workmen's votes. On the other hand, the idea is general that the Republican party is the organization of the big exploiters—an opinion which is confirmed by what La Follette and his following say about their own party.

As for the Democratic party, it has been for a generation or so the organization of the small grafter, the bootler, the contractor, the red light district man and the criminal. The rule of Dave Rose in Milwaukee has only been paralleled by the rule of Tammany in New York.

If there has been less outcry against graft and stealing in Milwaukee during the last few years—if the shady work of old party politicians and contractors has been less brazen—this has been due only to the presence of the few Social-Democrats in the various councils, who acted as watchdogs for the people.

It is the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee which has succeeded in raising a city election above the low plane of little meaningless promises and personalities.

Both the old parties know that there is no difference between them. Both the old parties fear the light thrown upon them. Both the old parties fear our logic, our facts, our honesty.

That is why the capitalist parties want to combine in nine wards, as we are informed by the daily press, and were seriously considering a fusion on the city ticket.

For it is evident and denied by no one who knows our political conditions that the trusts own both of the old parties.

That there is absolutely no difference between Aldrich the Republican leader in the Senate and the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on one hand—and Bailey, the Democratic leader and the agent of the Standard Oil Company, on the other hand.

And that Neal Brown, the last candidate of the Democratic party of Wisconsin for the United States Senate, is one of the most active defenders in the country of the water power grabbers and the land and timber thieves.

That John I. Beggs, Dave Rose and Vincenz Schoenecker are Democrats. That every thievish contractor doing business with the city is fully as well satisfied with the Democratic city administration as with Republican rule.

The Republicans will not put up much of a campaign in spite of the wealth at their disposal. Their battle against the Democrats will not even rise to the dignity of sham battle.

Eventually they will find a candidate for mayor. They must do so in order to hold the so-called "Progressives" (the radical, Half-breeds, or what is left of them) in line, and keep them from voting the Social-Democratic ticket. These "Progressives" would, of course, never vote for Schoenecker or any of the Rose gang—and the moment the Republicans should fail to put up a "banner bearer," they would turn "red" for mere shame.

So the machine will nominate some loud-mouthed phrase-monger for them—some superficial "grandstand player" who will be just the right kind of a man to "impress" the petty bourgeois corner-saloon reformer. And after the "Progressives" are thus taken care of, the "business men" will turn in as usual and try to elect the Democratic ticket "in order to defeat the Socialists."

John I. Beggs and the street railway company and all the other public service corporations, would just as soon have a mayor like Vincenz Schoenecker—who grew up in the school of Dave Rose, who was Rose's tool for many years—as Dave Rose himself.

They fear nobody but the working class. They fear no party but the Social-Democratic party.

One of the great shortcomings of the past has been that for generations local politics have played a small part in our public life. Working people especially have left municipal government to a small set of pothouse politicians who have turned it into a money making business.

The working class in the past left higher politics to the capitalists and capitalistic-lawyers.

And the working class in the large cities left city government to the dive-keeper, the ward heeler and the professional politician.

That was the secret of the rise of Tweed and Croker in New York, Bobby Burke in Chicago, and Dave Rose in Milwaukee.

Now Milwaukee with its enlightened working class—enlightened by millions of pieces of literature, that have been spread during many years—is peculiarly fitted to be the place for the beginning of the new era in the United States.

The voters of Milwaukee have tried Social-Democratic aldermen, Social-Democratic supervisors, Social-Democratic school directors—and not one of them has been found wanting.

Milwaukee, while one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the country, according to a late report of the United States Census Bureau, is the least congested of any large city of the United States. Milwaukee has less of the hopelessly degenerated human beings known as the slum proletariat. And Milwaukee has more enlightened and thinking workmen than any other city in the United States.

This Milwaukee campaign, is therefore, of vital importance to the working class of America.

Some say that we could not bring about Socialism by carrying a city. That is true.

But it is also true that nowhere, not even in a national campaign, is there a greater necessity for intense Socialist agitation than in municipal affairs.

The election of the Social-Democratic candidates will mean not the mere cleaning out of the foul brood of grafters who make bargains with corrupting corporations. It will mean not only the retirement of bootling and "divvying" contractors from our public life.

It will mean the beginning of a new principle in home government. It will mean that for the first time in the history of Milwaukee

The press accounts accord the Labor party (Socialistic) 41 seats in the new parliament of England. They will have practically the same influence in that government as they did in the last parliament and will have to be relied on by the Liberal government to put through the decidedly Socialistic budget.

The party suffered losses with its gains (Will Crooks and Victor Greyson were among the defeated, the latter probably because of his own antics) but it achieved a great increase in its general vote, and all this is gratifying and significant. The election turned upon the issue of the budget of the Liberal government and Labor had to fear the swaying of radical voters over to the Liberals in such a contest.

Keir Hardie was returned from

the city government will be conducted from the standpoint of the interests of the vast majority of the people—from the standpoint of the toiling masses.

And the capture of the political power by the working class of Milwaukee will signify the beginning of a new chapter in American history.

Voters must remember that every vote cast for the Social-Democratic party is a knock at the present system of exploitation. They must remember that every vote for the Social-Democratic party is a vote against misery, crime, prostitution and woman and child labor.

They must remember that every vote for the Social-Democratic party is a vote for a decent standard of living, and a strike against the fearful rise of all the necessities of life.

Workingmen will protest against the price of beef and pork and shoes and coats and rents and coal—by voting the Social-Democratic ticket.

Small business men will protest against the meat trust and the wool trust and the coal trust and the drug trust and the steel trust and the coffin trust—by voting the Social-Democratic ticket.

Workingmen and small business men, who want real improvements, and the best governed city they have ever had—and who want progress and a higher civilization and a new world for their children and children's children—who want to abolish this cut-throat capitalist system and establish a new social order of justice and general culture, will vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

And as for the organized Social-Democrats of Milwaukee—the Socialists of the entire country look to them to make good. It is expected that they will do their full duty in this election. That they will spread more literature, agitate more and work harder than they have ever worked before.

The year nineteen hundred and ten was born with "red hair" as far as Milwaukee is concerned!

Philanthropy. With employees buying steel preferred at \$124 from the steel trust and a chance to buy at \$116 in the market, the generosity of the trust is worthy of special mention. The trust ought to get some more favors at Washington for such commendable unselfishness.—News Item.

Merghyr Tydvil with a majority of 13,841 votes over a Socialist-hating Liberal. In Monmouthshire, Tom Richards, who sat in the last parliament as a Liberal was returned as a Laborite with 10,250 majority. Likewise J. Haslam of Chesterfield, ran as a straight Labor man and was handsomely re-elected.

Most of the parliamentary leaders were returned, Ramsay Mac-

Donald, D. J. Shackleton, Arthur Henderson, John Hodge, Will Thorne, D. J. Clynnes and the rest. The party had candidates up in 78 districts and had to pay over \$273,000 for entry fees alone, outside of the money spent for campaigning.

The British Labor party came into existence after the unions had been forced into politics by the confiscatory Taff-Vale railroad decision of the courts, and is composed of trade unions, trade councils, Socialist societies, co-operative societies and local labor associations.

It enforces absolute independence of the old parties on those elected to parliament and pays them \$1,000 a year for their maintenance during the sessions.

This class party has a following of over a million workmen who have cast off all allegiance to the old parties, but this political independence does not rule out the Socialist parties. It put twenty-nine workmen into parliament in the first election it took part in, much to the amazement of all Great Britain.

At its Hull congress the Labor party passed by a vote of 514,000 to 409,000 a resolution committing the party to a Socialist program. We may facilitate our British brothers on their direct victories as well as upon the victory for humanity and democracy they have contributed to in connection with the Lloyd George budget. Such a Socialistic measure indeed would have been impossible had labor not been a big factor politically in England.

We ought to be glad that there is prosperity for some one. Here is a Wall street expert, named A. Selwyn Brown, who says: "Statistics relating to the business operations of United States Steel, Standard Oil, the tobacco, dry goods, fruit and other trusts, as well as the express and railroad corporations during the past six years, show that their accumulated surpluses have been immense. Last year was one of the most prosperous they experienced."

Have Food Enough for All in Storage



PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—While the housewives are being driven by the high prices to boycott meat, here is what the Ice and Refrigeration Blue Book says is being held in cold storage:

Fourteen million cattle.
Six million calves.

Fifty million hogs.
Twenty-five million sheep and lambs.

According to these figures from the OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK, circulated only among the cold storage men, there is in storage ONE ENTIRE ANIMAL FOR EACH ADULT IN THE UNITED STATES, with enough whole animals left over to give two to each family.

This meat is being held in 558 cold storage plants. In addition, it may interest the worried housekeepers to know that in seventy-eight fish freezing plants in the country there are fish waiting to be doled out that are valued at \$25,000,000.

In other cold storage plants during any year now, according to the storage men's own statistics, the struggling wage-earners will find:

One billion eight hundred million eggs.
One hundred and thirty million pounds of butter.

Fruits valued at \$50,000,000.

Then, besides there are millions of pounds of potatoes, onions, thousands of turtles, eels, cases of canned goods, and milk, butter and cheese valued at \$100,000,000.

The total value of meat and foodstuffs placed in cold storage during a year at present is, according to the figures of the storage concerns, close to three billion dollars.

The Crimes of Capitalism as Reflected in the News Columns

Hatters Hard Hit.

Hartford, Conn.—"A new declaration of independence," is what Attorney Daniel Davenport calls the verdict of \$222,000 rendered on Friday in the United States court, by the jury in the suit of D. E. Loewe of Danbury against 200 hatters of this state.

After having been out over two hours the jury ordered each day to show a still greater order amounting as it did to \$220 in 1909 as against \$10,166 in 1908. The total number of political deportees at the end of the year is officially estimated at 13,969, as against 16,527 twelve months previously.

There was a remarkable scene in court when the verdict was announced. The defendants in attendance were stunned for a time and then in groups dejectedly discussed the blow.

It is estimated that the costs in the case will amount to at least \$10,000 and these with the counsel fees, may bring the bill against the United States of North America to fully \$250,000.

Trying to Muzzle the Pulpit.

Cleveland, O.—This peaceful and capitalistic haunt of John D. Rockefeller has been shaken, at least in social and religious circles, through the enforced resignation of Rev. C. S. Davidson, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church, for the resignation was a reflex action from the attitude which Rev. Albert E. Wright took when he left the Cedar avenue Baptist church, because his leaning toward Socialism angered his congregation. Rev. Davidson invited Rev. Wright to speak from the pulpit of St. Mark's and Bishop Leonard objected. Still Davidson stood firm, his guest preached a sermon on Socialism and now both ministers are to edit a magazine which will teach Socialism.

Bloody Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG.—According to statistics published in the Russian newspapers there was a perceptible decrease in the number of punishments for political offenses last year. The figures, however, are almost of necessity incomplete.

The number of persons condemned to death in 1909 was 1,435, as against 1,599 in the preceding year, and the

number of executions amounted to 543, as against 782 in 1908. There was thus a perceptible decrease in the application of capital punishment. The town of Ekaterinoslav stands first in the list of places distinguished in these tragic annals, with 205 death sentences and seventy-five executions.

The number of persons deported to distant parts of the empire (chiefly to Siberia) by administrative order shows a still greater order amounting as it did to 2,200 in 1909 as against 10,166 in 1908. The total number of political deportees at the end of the year is officially estimated at 13,969, as against 16,527 twelve months previously.

A Food Morgue.

NEW YORK.—The probe was pitched further into the cold storage system in metropolitan territory today. The reported discovery of meat ten months old in one of the plants across the Hudson has stimulated the interest in the New Jersey inquirers so that today's sessions of the Hudson county grand jury, which is investigating the Jersey City warehouses, promised interesting developments.

Treasures on Earth.

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Richard Lewis Howell, who has just died, left over \$5,000,000, having made a fortune through shrewd real estate investments. He owned three New York hotels, but always kept the fact in the background.

Jailed and Forgotten.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lost to the world, Henry Watson was found in jail today by the Marion county grand jury and set free. Forgotten by his acquaintance and overlooked by busy officers, he had been behind the bars for 104 days, without a chance to defend himself against the charge of having stolen a sack of potatoes.

A Respectable Grafter.

New York.—The Evening Post, under an Albany date line, printed yesterday the charge that Senator Jotham A. Alsop, the recently chosen Republican leader of the senate, took

money, while he was a member of the assembly in 1901, in return for refraining from pushing certain legislation. The Evening Post's charge is made upon information given by Senator Benn Conger, of Tompkins county, who was also a member of the assembly in 1901.

Capitalist Inhumanity.

Columbia, S. C.—Charges of the grossest violations of the ordinary rules of sanitation and decency and a stinging arraignment of the board of regents of the state hospital for the insane are contained in the majority report of the commission appointed to investigate the hospital, made public here.

Without placing the blame on any particular person, the commission's report states the evidence shows: That fifteen patients of one ward were bathed in the same water in a bath tub.

That the bodies of dead patients are buried one on top of another in the same lot.

That hogs and the dead are kept in the same lot.

Too Much Morgan.

New Orleans.—J. Pierpont Morgan and the Armour packing interests were behind the recent revolution in Nicaragua, aiding in the equipment of Estrada's army, according to V. G. Richardson, a mining prospector and railroad investor of Honduras, who has just returned from the zone of Central American hostilities.

Heavy Blackmail.

Cincinnati, O.—Eighty-four thousand dollars was the price Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the Big Four railway, paid for a woman's silence. Fearing exposure of his shortcomings he gave Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford an average of \$1,000 a month for seven years. The payments stopped only when the exposure came from other sources on Nov. 2, last.

Such was the substance of the startling testimony which Warriner gave at the trial of Mrs. Ford. Warriner took the stand wearing the uniform which he wore as an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

That \$222,000 verdict ought to open some eyes! But will it?

Complaint is made in some of the cities that the starvation strike against meat has sent up the price of fish.

The beef boycotters better look out. The hat manufacturers have just got a \$222,000 verdict against the unions for boycotting.

Preserving food in cold storage till the market is right is now one of the most lucrative pastimes of the cornorant capitalists. And every wail of the people adds to the zest of the game.

Labor will put the re-elected Liberal government in England to the test with an unemployed bill, known as the Right to Work bill, and also with one to legalize the right of using union funds politically, to overcome recent adverse capitalist court decisions.

The great Swedish strike is practically won, although some 2,000 out of the original 350,000 are still out; besides, 13,000 who were blacklisted. The union gained 49,000 new members. The struggle was to settle the life or death of trade unionism in Sweden and it ended in a grand victory.

During the fight against the shirtwaist factories in New York about 300 arrests were made, and many strikers were brutally attacked by thugs in the employ of the companies. It takes pluck and heroism to strike and the outcome in this case was well worth the days of semi-starvation and of private detective brutality.

Ex-Vice President Fairbank's snub by the pope only served him right. What business had he to try to fawn around the papal throne anyway—it was simply to catch votes at home, and it emphasizes the fact that an American state church is creeping up on us. The big capitalists are anxious to keep up an alliance with that power, as the Fairbanks' incident only too plainly shows.

What have the men working in the hat manufacturing trades, who religiously vote capitalist party tickets every election, to say of the \$222,000 fine that the capitalist courts have just imposed on their organization?

What can they say? Haven't they helped elect the judges that thus scourge labor at every turn? Haven't they helped elect the men who make the laws that now oppress them?

And when their belongings are levied on to satisfy the verdict, will they not see the law carried out by officers they themselves have helped elect?

And a final question: Will even

all this finally open their eyes and make Socialists of them?

We haven't the heart to say it serves them right. But, really, what else could they expect?

The British Socialists are left in a better position than ever by the result of the elections to parliament. The Liberals did not win heavily enough to be independent in the matter of legislation. To get radical measures through they must make them really mean something, if they expect to have labor vote for them. And labor will demand laws also.

The Liberals do not love labor, that was shown by their miserable tactics in many districts, but they have to bow to the circumstances, for labor is now in politics with success and must be reckoned with.

The Shirtwaist strikers, after their heroic struggles, are winning handsomely in the East. While in Philadelphia they must submit to arbitration, in New York the plucky misses have ended a five months' struggle with complete success. The Triangle Waist company yielded to the demands of its striking employees in every particular; wages, hours and recognition of the union. Its 400 workers who have been on strike since Sept. 8 will return to work at once.

One hundred and fifty employees of Jacoby & Echhouse also go back under the same conditions. It was a strike for decent citizenship and society is the real gainer.

It is a fine thing that the laws passed to catch the trusts really catch the labor unions, while the trusts go free!

The courts have seen to that; that is what capitalist courts are for.

The trusts that skin the people slip through—don't you remember how even the mighty Roosevelt fell down when he tried to stop the clock of the beef trust some five years ago! And how Judge Grosscup saved the Standard Oil's twenty-nine million only a year ago!

The labor unions help society. They raise the standard of living for the builders of our civilization, and all the hellish fury of the class-livid courts descends upon the unions at every turn and perverts laws to serve capitalist interests.

And labor is patient! It will not even use its mightiest weapon of all—the ballot—against its persecutors.

In a district of Serbia the priests have gone on strike because their living conditions have not been improved as they demanded. They refused to perform any of their customary functions except to anoint the dead.

A Study Course in Socialism

Lesson XV.—General Rules of Socialist Policy

Note.—Owing to the failure of the MS. to arrive in time the publication of the study lessons was unfortunately interrupted and our readers have therefore missed two installments. The lessons are resumed herewith under a promise that the copy will arrive on time hereafter. The two missing lessons will be given next week and the week after.

FOUNDATION OF OUR Rules of Policy.

The Socialist movement is not based on theory; on the contrary, the movement is the fundamental fact, and Socialist theory is the expression of its actual tendencies. To illustrate: We do not make our weapons, our armies, and our battlefields to fit our science of war, but we make our rules of military tactics and strategy to fit the weapons, the armies, and the battlefields actually at our disposal. The rules of Socialist policy are not deduced from abstract general principles, but are grounded in the experience of the movement. They are not fixed and universal, but must be adapted to developing conditions. This should not be understood as minimizing their importance. The experience on which they are based extends over many decades and many countries; the presumption is strong in favor of these rules of policy already in use; they should not be lightly abandoned or altered for merely local or temporary reasons.

From the very nature of the conflict in which it is engaged, the forces with which and the conditions under which it must do its work, and the purpose for which it strives, therefore, are derived those rules of policy generally accepted by the Social-Democratic movement throughout the world.

some of the more important of which may be summarized as follows:

1. The Socialist movement must be democratically organized. It has everywhere been found best to have a definite party organization, embracing as large a proportion as possible of all the Social-Democrats in the country, rather than a mere loose aggregation of leaders and followers such as the other parties usually have. The effective democracy of this organization is important, both for its immediate effects and for its educational results. Democracy does not mean the right of each member to do as he pleases, but the right of each to have equal power in making the party's decisions and the duty of each to aid in carrying out those decisions when made. Forbearance on the part of the majority is as essential to efficient democracy as is compliance on the part of the minority. The fullest practicable freedom within the party—even of opinions the most "heterodox"—and the closest and most willing unity in party action are equally important and should be regarded as inseparable. It is further necessary that the party should be financially self-reliant, not having to depend upon wealthy individuals for the means to carry on its work, and for this reason the collection of small dues from all party members is almost universally in vogue.

2. The Socialist movement must be revolutionary. That is, must never conceal nor even ignore or neglect its ultimate aim, which is the emancipation of man from the tyranny of economic forces by the emancipation of the working class from capitalist exploitation. It must ever keep its ideal of social reorganization clearly in view, in

How Socialists Would Run a City

By Winfield R. Gaylord

(Continued from last week.)

Franchises are Worth Money Too

And the franchises ought to be worth something to the municipal business administration. They certainly have been worth a good deal to some of the aldermen and mayors of our cities.

Moreover, we know that the city of Toronto, Canada, collected in one year, 1905, an annual rental for its city streets of over \$350,000 from the street car privileges alone.

And the city of Baltimore receives from the street car company a percentage of every nickel fare which is paid into the street car company's treasury, for the benefit of its public parks.

Many cities have their public market houses, which are a source of income to the city, besides being a great convenience to the people, who otherwise would have to do all their buying from the merchants who own the stores of the city.

But most of all, and best of all, because it is in the complete control of the city, is the revenue that may be had from the operation of public utilities owned by the city.

Public Ownership of Public Utilities

The public ownership of public utilities is a principle accepted and believed in by the people of America. But the politicians and the plutocrats get together, for their mutual benefit and have adopted a deliberate policy of misrepresentation in this matter. Daily, weekly and monthly publications of the capitalist press all contain items and articles telling the people that municipal ownership is a failure. But this is a lie.

Public Ownership a Success

Ten years ago the United States bureau of labor published a report on municipal, gas, electric light and water plants. This report proves that up to that time municipal ownership was a success.

And not only that, it proves that the cost of production (which means efficient management) was more favorable in municipal plants of similar size. The same report shows that the wages are better in municipal plants, in spite of the lower cost of production, and that the price to the municipality and to the public is lower for municipal plants than for private plants. And this was ten years ago.

Meanwhile, Milwaukee has cleared over \$750,000 in fifteen years on its water works, and Chicago has cleared hundreds of thousands on its municipal electric light plant.

Municipal Capitalism

Right here comes in the "business man" again, when the municipal utility is a success, and proposes to make this success a benefit to his class. In Milwaukee, for instance, Mayor Rose—Democratic mayor of the stalwart Republican corporation managers, turned over \$200,000 of the city's water works funds to the general funds—to reduce taxes! Thus the poor man got good water at a low price; while the rich man also got good water at a low price—and had part of his taxes paid out of the city's water profits besides.

Evolution of Public Utilities

This is a good place to examine the law which applies to the development of public utilities in general, as stated by Prof. Seligman of Columbia university, in New York city. (Prof. Seligman is not a Socialist, by the way.)

There are five stages of development which are clearly seen in the history of public utilities.

First, private ownership and operation for private profit.

Second, private ownership and operation under public control for private profit—so-called regulation.

Third, public ownership and operation for public profit.

Fourth, public ownership and operation at cost.

Fifth, public ownership and free public service.

Anyone who will study the history of the roads and highways alone in this country will find the above five stages illustrated. And the tendency is strong in that direction in all municipal utilities in this country today.

Now, we have briefly examined the nature of municipal business, and understand something of what is expected of it.

The next question is, who are the proper persons to carry on this business of the city?

There can be but one answer. No one who knows the history of city government in the United States will turn to the business-man class for men to administer the affairs of a city. The "business man" has had his inning at the game, and has been tried; he has been weighed in the balance of the public service, and public knowledge, based on this experience, finds the business man wanting as a servant of the people in public office. His record is a record of graft that is shameful and depraved. His work has corrupted the channels of government. *The Working Class to the Rescue.*

There is but one class which, by its training, by its instincts, and by all its interests, is fitted to properly discharge the affairs of municipal business. That class is the working class.

The people who work for a living are not trained to get something for nothing. They constantly give more in service than they get in wages. Everybody knows that. There would be no profits for the capitalist otherwise.

The working class comes with clean hands to this task, and is fitted also by its practical training, for the practical carrying on of necessary labor and the administration of necessary business. The working class is trained to "high finance." So much the better for the city which is administered by the working class.

The working class has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the honest and efficient administration of municipal business. The working people must live in the city houses, drink city water, eat city bread and milk; send their children to city schools, and work in city factories. And the working people are the great majority of the city people.

When the working people talk about city business, they are talking about their own business.

But the working class can not attend to its own business in city matters through political parties which are dominated by business men and business interests. For, as we have shown, business interests are not the same as the interests of municipal business.

And accordingly the workingmen have and must have a political party which does not believe in municipal business, and which represents the working class alone.

This party is the Socialist party.

The Socialists believe in municipal business, not in municipal capitalism.

The Socialists are made up of, and represent only, the people who work with hand and brain.

And if you want municipal business, for the benefit of the people who do the work of the city, you must vote the Socialist ticket.

Zona Gale, Prominent Writer, Out for Socialism!

ZONA GALE, a Wisconsin girl who has taken front rank among writers in the United States, has taken her stand among the Socialists. At Portage, Wis., her native city, last week, she read a paper on Socialism before a study club, some extracts from which we take from the report of it in the *State Register* of that city. She said:

"The simplest, basic fact about Socialism is that it seeks to bring about one thing: The common welfare. These are great words, which in these days we hear in multiple echoes: The common welfare. The common good. And in order that this welfare may be promoted, Socialism believes that the usefulness of great institutions should be extended and intensified. These institutions are: The home, industry, politics.

"As to the home: Socialism sees, for example, 117,500 cases of dependent families now on the register of the New York philanthropic societies. It sees a similar proportion in other cities—Portage with 32 partially dependent families and in those families more than 50 children. All over the world, as well as in our own community, are children growing up underfed, undertrained, undeveloped, yet into whose keeping, just as much as into the keeping of the better-cared for, the state is entrusting its future, as we are entrusting our hope of the coming of the kingdom of God."

The plan was then outlined which Socialism tentatively proposes for making these dependent homes and all homes training schools for future citizens by using the state's money which is now expended in reform schools and prisons after these children become bad citizens.

"Socialism's attitude toward industry is a cry against its abuses—against the abuses by the railroads, by the makers of impure food, by the sweat shop manufacturers, the employers of child labor, and by the whole liquor traffic. Why are these things done? For private gain, simply and solely. And Socialism says that they always will be done while private gain and greed are the keynote of industry."

Socialism's proposal of government ownership of all lands, utilities, resources and machinery was then described—and the point emphasized that this does not mean common ownership and by no means equal ownership of property. Collective ownership has nothing to do with personal property. It refers only to the production of all that we now share in common and need in common—railways, ships, mines, waterways and so on.

"If it seems impracticable, remember that, a few years ago they were saying that municipal water works, municipal gas works, municipal electric lights, street railways and telephones were impracticable, which were then universally run for private gain. Now garment by garment the cities are casting off the private franchise and controlling these things for the public good. Not only cities, but nations. In Great Britain 282 cities own and operate their own gas plants, 38 their own street car systems, and 51 have built and operate their own slaughter houses. Government railways are in operation in Switzerland, New Zealand, Germany, Japan, Italy, Jamaica and England. Switzerland has lately taken over the entire waterpower of the country. And under government ownership in Sheffield and Glasgow, wages have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent.

"Of course everyone's question is how government ownership can be successful if public officials should use their positions often for graft as so many of them do now. Naturally, before the standard of the home and industry can be raised, politics must be more nearly ordered and controlled."

Socialism's political position was outlined; it stands for the primaries, for the initiative and referendum, for the recall, held over all public officials and all courts, for equal suffrage, and for the income tax, inheritance tax, unearned increment tax and land tax which are demanded in the Socialistic budget just victoriously passed in England.

"Socialism's attitude to the church is very simple. For the spirit of Socialism and the spirit of Christ are one, and both are the spirit of brotherhood. Socialism believes it is one of the functions of the church to keep right these wrongs, and that the church should not have in its midst the men who, industrially or politically, promote these wrongs. Socialism cries to all mankind: If you are true, if you are real you must have some way to keep better home or industrial or social conditions. What is your way—above all, how are you going about it? We show our ideal. Talk as much as you can of it—help it to grow. But do something."

The teachers of Colorado have finally awakened to the fact that they as wage earners should give ear to the arguments of union labor. The Colorado Teachers' association which comprises a membership of 7,000 decided in a session at Denver by unanimous vote to send delegates to the chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

The Sale Is Well Started		Now Watch It Progress	
No. of shares previously sold	70	No. of shares to be sold in this campaign	500
Sold last week	47	Shares sold	117
Total to February 8	117	No. of shares remaining to be sold	383

WANTED

\$2,500 IMMEDIATELY

We want and must sell 500 shares of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company IMMEDIATELY. This is to be used to help pay indebtedness incurred last summer, caused by several very dull months, to help pay our regular deficit, to help pay for a large, new stock of Socialists books and pamphlets which we published, and to help establish our new polish weekly, *Naprzod*. Besides the above the Neacy suit will cost the publishing company a great deal of money. To raise this sum we will give

A FINE SET OF BOOKS FREE

In Return for a Little of Your Time

IT IS THE LIBRARY OF

ORIGINAL SOURCES

TEN MASSIVE VOLUMES

Valued at More than \$50.00 Per Set

We will give one set of the Library of Original Sources to the comrade selling the greatest number of these five hundred shares and another set to the comrade who personally takes the greatest number of shares. Anyone wishing to enter this contest must use our subscription blanks and must follow our instructions, both of which will be furnished upon request. Only paid-in-advance sales will be counted in this contest.

When you consider that the purchasers of a share will receive full value in the form of their subscription to the HERALD in five or ten years, according as they are entitled to the local eight-page or national four-page edition, it will be a very easy matter to sell stock. Besides this, he will become a part owner in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Send for instructions and a list at once—before you do a single other thing. The books will be awarded as soon as the five hundred shares are sold. Progress of the sale will be reported in the HERALD each week. Get busy! Start right now!

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION

A chance to get the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or *NAPRZOD*, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers, for life, for \$5, and a share of stock in the Publishing Company besides.

To the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of non-assessable shares, of the par value of \$5.00 each, of the capital stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash, or in monthly installments of not less than fifty cents, due and payable on or before the last day of each month, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each paid-up share to have one vote. It is understood that each paid-up stockholder is to receive one copy of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, or *NAPRZOD*, each week, or 50 cents discount on the yearly subscription of our German papers—*WAHRHEIT* or *VORWAERTS*, for life.

No. of Shares..... Name.....

Amount..... Address.....

Publication wanted.....

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

342-344-346 SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Three Political Parties of the Future

"Is the Republican Party Breaking Up?" is the title of the leading feature in the February American Magazine. Its author is Ray Stannard Baker, and he claims that there are no longer two parties except in name. In reality there are three parties which he defines as follows:

1. The "Stand-patters" or Conservatives, represented by such men as Aldrich and Cannon, among the Republicans, and McHenry of Louisiana, among the Democrats. They stand essentially for the control of government by property and privileged interests. They have with them the considerable group of older and temperamentally conservative voters who still cling unthinkingly to party names.

2. The Insurgents, or Progressives, led by La Follette, Bristow, Cummins, and others among the Republicans, and Bryan, Champ Clark and others among the Democrats. Though they may vary in opinion as to how much the tariff should be reduced, or how far government control of corporations should go, or whether the states or the nation should be the chief regulator, they all stand firmly together upon the platform that the power of property in governmental affairs must be limited, that the people must rule.

3. The Socialists, or Radicals, with a following everywhere. In Wisconsin they have already elected five members of the legislature, and in Milwaukee they have ten of the aldermen, six supervisors and four directors on the school board. They stand upon the platform, "Let the nation own the trusts." They argue that so long as private and personal ownership of the great sources of production and of public utilities is permitted, property corruption in government is sure to continue."

Education vs. War

Who will deny that the carrying of the mails is not as important a public service as the training of men and the building of ships for wholesale killing of human beings? Is the money that is expended in circulating educational periodicals to be considered a "deficit" any more than that which it is proposed to expend in digging waterways for the transportation of freight?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

KEEP AWAY FROM THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lead, S. D., Jan. 28, 1909.—The lockout of the Homestake Mining company is still on in the Black Hills and men in search of employment should not come to this place. There are now some 2,500 former employees of this company who are standing out for the right to maintain their different labor organizations against the company's mandate that hereafter the Homestake Mining company will not employ any union men. Do not be deceived by the company's agents who are circulating in all parts of the country, trying to induce men under misrepresentation to come to the Black Hills to work.

Many of these men who have been deceived into coming here have returned to their homes.

THERE IS A LIGHT ON HERE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR. PLEASE GOVERN YOURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

J. E. BALLINGER, National Committee-man, Socialist Party of South Dakota.

When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL

Right Conditions—Free, Sanitary Shape

Insist Upon Having This Stamp On Your Work

PATRONIZE UNION REPAIR SHOPS

Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Union-made Cigars.

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter

The Cost of Living

Wall Street Journal on Cost of Living

The *Wall Street Journal*, as its name implies, is no labor organ. But it has a piece of labor news that is well worth reprinting. In speaking of the high cost of living the *Wall Street Journal* says:

"An investigation under the auspices of the Sage Foundation, made in New York this year, dealt with the household budgets of 318 representative families of working people, reporting incomes varying from \$600 to \$1,100. Less than half these families were supported by the income of the father. Above the \$700 limit, in the majority of cases, mothers or children were contributors. It was the conclusion of the expert investigators that an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard of living for an average family of five. In the \$600 and \$700 groups, almost without exception, some deficiency in living was found. In three-fifths of the number the housing accommodations averaged one and a half persons to a room. In one-half of the \$600 group and in one-third of the \$700 group fuel was gathered on the street. One-third less of the \$600 group stunted their members to less than the minimum allowance of 22 cents per person for food. In the \$700 group 30 per cent were reduced to or below the minimum. These families did not average an annual expenditure of \$10 for health, and only one in ten of the lower group and one in six of the \$700 class had a cent to spend in the care of teeth. Expenditure for church, for amusement and recreation was reduced to nil, and provision for the future was impossible.

"These figures need no comment. They are the common story of poverty. But it needs to be borne in mind that the impoverishment is not simply of the present generation. It is an impoverishment of the race, of the rising generation, who are to be the productive forces of the future.

"According to these investigations...

tors, whose opinions have been confirmed by others, a family income of from \$800 to \$900 may provide the necessities, but it is not until the \$900 point is reached that a decent living is attainable. A large proportion of the population of the United States are now unable to reach the \$800 limit. Every advance in prices increases that number. If the advance of prices continues the alternative is inevitable that wages and income must be increased or family life and the home, which constitute the cornerstone of society, must be sacrificed. This is the problem of the cost of living."

Cost of Living

Bradstreet's Review for December 11, 1909, shows that the average wholesale price of 106 general commodities was 60 per cent greater on December 1, 1909, than on July 1, 1896. It shows also that the average price on October 1, for the three years 1907-8-9, was 35.4 per cent greater than that for the same day in the three years 1896-7-8. For the eight-and-one-half-year period from June 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1909, the increase has been 23 per cent.

These averages, however, are based on a general list of commodities, and therefore include many articles not purchased by workmen or workmen's families. They include naval stores, building materials, oils, metals, and many miscellaneous articles used in manufactures. In the commodities necessary in sustaining life and comfort, the increases in price have been much greater than the figures given above. In general provisions the increase for the thirteen-year period has been 70.3 per cent.

According to the careful estimates made by Mrs. Louise Boland More, in her book on "Wage-Earners' Budgets" (p. 247), the average expenditures of working-class families, with a yearly income of from \$750 to \$1,100, in New York City, in 1904, are proportioned as follows:

Subsistence	45 per cent
Rent	18 per cent
Clothing	to per cent

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and international, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. It will bring you several sample copies. So pay for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel Avenue, Chicago.

WHY IS A SALOON?

The connection of the saloon with the lives of the working class, and what it is that gives the saloon so strong a hold on the life of society, is the subject discussed by Senator Winfield R. Gaylord in his speech on "COUNTY OPTION" in the Wisconsin legislature.

PRICES

Five cents per copy, \$4 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand. Postage or express charges prepaid.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. 344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

GLOBE HOTEL

Wisconsin and Cass Sts. Milwaukee—A block from North-Western depot. Entirely remodeled—modern conveniences. EUROPEAN plan. Rates, 75c per day and upward. GLOBE HOTEL CO., Proprietors. Thos. Swoboda, Pres. BEN SCHERER, Mgr.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

Hundreds of rebuilt machines of all makes reduced to about one-half of their actual value.

Remingtons	\$15.00
Smith Premiers	18.00
Densmores	15.00
Caligraphs	7.50
Blickensderfers	10.00

Send for our illustrated catalogue of all makes of the latest visible writers and special quotations. All makes of typewriters repaired, rebuilt and rebalanced.

Milwaukee Typewriter Inspection Co. 8 E. Corner Broadway and Mason Sts. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Fuel and light.....	22 per cent
Sundries	5 per cent

In food, therefore, which takes nearly one-half of the workman's income, prices have advanced in thirteen years by 70.3 per cent. The advances in the leading commodities for both the thirteen-year and the eight-and-one-half-year periods are as follows:

—Real Issue.

A "Jolly" for Railway Employees

The organization of a branch of the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' association in this city is the most artistic piece of labor skinning yet devised.

Ex-President Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is president of the new venture on a salary of \$15,000 a year. The following is taken from the "objects of the association":

"At the present time railroad workers are demanding wage increases, but the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' association has guarded against taking part in these differences, despite its claims that it intends to work 'for the benefit alike of their employees, investors and the public.'"

"In the annual report of the Ohio railroad commission, just filed with the governor, it is shown in 1908 90,410 persons were employed in this state on steam railroads. Their wages amounted to \$64,127,757. In 1909 the employees numbered 97,500 with wages \$61,112,641. This shows that the railroads employed 7,090 more men this year than in 1908, but paid them \$3,015,116 less money. With 7,000 more men and a general reduction of about 5 per cent in wages, the railway managers now talk about 'identity of interests,' and refuse to even discuss any proposal to raise wages."

Coined His Brain Into Gold

"I watched a hog sticker in a packing house stick three hundred hogs an hour, ten hours a day," writes Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's commissioner of charities, in the October Survey. All day long the glittering dagger rose and fell, each time a hog died, and the rich red blood flowed and splashed over the man's arms and hands. He looked up at the end of the day, his face as white as milk, and even as he smiled the glittering dagger unerringly hit the jugular vein. Two years after he went mad—but his hand never ceased its automatic action, even when the light of his brain went out, and he fell five men before they could wrench from him the terrible dagger—a dagger no more cold or unfeeling than those who crushed his life. What an indictment against those who would fasten on their brothers the workday, sunshine and human fellowship daily would have saved this man. But we returned him to his Maker a maniac—we coined his brain into gold."

Rules for Keeping Well

The following rules for the care of those who are free of tuberculosis to protect them against contagion, are given by Dr. Frost of the University of Wisconsin:

Throw the bedding over the foot of the bed.

Close the window that has been open during the night.

Drink a glass of water.

Bathe the face, neck, throat, chest, armpits, (if possible), and begin with cold water, particularly the eyes, ears and nose. If time and convenience permit bathe all over.

Clean the finger nails.

Clean the teeth, especially the places out of sight and hard to reach.

Breakfast punctually, at a regular hour. Eat lightly and only what agrees with you. If you read a paper be interested in news items that have to do with personal and community vitality.

Visit the toilet; if impracticable at

Immorality

"The income of the average family in the United States is less than \$600 a year."

"Thousands of slaughters of the poor fall into the hands of the white slave traders because their poverty leaves them without protection. Thousands of families, as the Pittsburgh survey has shown us, lead lives of brutalizing overwork in return for the hardest living. Is it fair that these thousands of families should have less than they need in order that a few families should have swollen fortunes at their expense? Let him who dares deny that there is wickedness in grinding the faces of the poor, or assert that these are not moral questions which strike the very homes of our people. If these are not moral questions, there are no moral questions."

No Hard Times for Them!

The steel trust had a banquet a few weeks ago, and the trifling sum of \$100 a plate was charged per capita for those who were wined and dined. One hundred dollars is a large sum to the family who is hampered by the fear of starvation, but to a magnate who draws dividends from the sweat and suffering of a working class, it is but a mere trifle. Banquets at \$100 per plate and Bowery missions where the homeless are thrown a few scraps of bread, are the results of this boasted civilization that worships dollars and crucifies human flesh—Miners' Magazine.

It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do, work worth doing, work of itself pleasant to do, work done under such conditions that it is neither overwork nor over-anxiety. William Morris.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. J. B. Clark. See it. This office. Cloth, 11c.

A Study Course in Socialism

(Continued from last page.)

order to guide its own action in matters of detail. It must keep this ideal also before the public mind, in order to unite the largest possible number of persons in a consistent striving toward that aim. It can gain no lasting advantage by concealing its real nature; it might obtain followers upon false pretenses, but it would soon lose them again and be discredited and demoralized by the deception. It must, therefore, carry on a continuous work of education both within and without its ranks.

3. The Socialist movement must be practical. By this we mean that it must not live in a world of theory but in the world of fact. It must make its voice heard and its influence felt on all important questions agitating the public mind, and especially on all questions concerning the welfare and progress of the working class. Its attitude on all such questions must be guided by a consideration both of its own ultimate aim and of the present means for approaching that aim.

4. The Socialist movement must be independent in its political action. In nearly every country, at some stage in its career, the Socialist party has formed political alliances with some of the more liberal or radical bourgeois parties. In some cases such alliances seem to have been unavoidable, especially in countries where civil and political liberty was but slightly developed and at times when the movement was young and weak. Such alliances have always, however, involved grave danger and often positive injury to the movement. They always tend to divert the party from its own course, to confuse the minds of its adherents, to commit it to policies inconsistent with its own, and to cause dissension within its ranks. With the continued growth of the Socialist movement such alliances become less necessary to it; with the continued development of capitalism and the class antagonisms peculiar to that system, they become less fruitful of good and more full of danger to the Socialist movement. The opinion of the whole movement, founded on its experience, is therefore becoming more

pleasantly and in ways compatible with the foregoing habits.

Retire regularly at a fixed hour, making up for irregularity by an earlier hour next night.

Open windows and body and go to sleep.

In two suggestive charts Dr. Frost shows the relative number of deaths from tuberculosis among people employed in various indoor and outdoor occupations. In decreasing scale are the laborers and servants, clerical and official persons, public entertainers (such as actors), police and militia, those in manufacturing and mechanical industries, those in mercantile business and trades, professional men, and finally those engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations. A series of segments of circles show the increase of the disease beginning with farmers (only a small wedge), and rising through fishermen, gardeners, grocers, quarrymen, cotton mill hands, drapers, cutlers, file makers, and the large percentage of all (almost a half circle) are the printers and the postmen.

No Hard Times for Them!

The steel trust had a banquet a few weeks ago, and the trifling sum of \$100 a plate was charged per capita for those who were wined and dined. One hundred dollars is a large sum to the family who is hampered by the fear of starvation, but to a magnate who draws dividends from the sweat and suffering of a working class, it is but a mere trifle. Banquets at \$100 per plate and Bowery missions where the homeless are thrown a few scraps of bread, are the results of this boasted civilization that worships dollars and crucifies human flesh—Miners' Magazine.

It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do, work worth doing, work of itself pleasant to do, work done under such conditions that it is neither overwork nor over-anxiety. William Morris.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. J. B. Clark. See it. This office. Cloth, 11c.

firm against any fusion or coalition with any other political party. Especially such alliances to be avoided in the United States, whose peculiar electoral system and whose prevailing political corruption make them less useful and more injurious to a working class party here than in Europe. It is a corollary to this rule, that Socialist party members, as individuals, might not become entangled with other parties, either by "splitting" their votes or by accepting political nominations or appointments at their hands.

5. The Socialist movement must be international. This follows from the fact that capitalism is international, that the interests of the working classes of various countries are closely interdependent, and that the working class population of every economically advanced country is composed largely of immigrants of varied race and nationality. The Socialist party in each country ought, therefore, to cultivate close relations with the Social-Democratic parties of other countries and feel itself a part of the Socialist movement of the world. Within the boundaries of its own land, moreover, it ought to combat jingo patriotism, militarism, and imperialist tendencies, and ought to spare no effort to eliminate dividing prejudices of race, nationality, and religion and promote solidarity among the workers in all their forms of action.

6. The Socialist movement must use and co-ordinate all methods of action appropriate to its immediate and its ultimate purposes. It must be a political party, and do its work on this line so as to make itself the party of labor—not waiting to fight other labor parties if they arise, but filling the field so completely that there shall be no occasion for them to arise. But it must be much more than a political party. While separate and autonomous organizations seem preferable for the purposes of labor union activity, for co-operative enterprises, and often for educational and social purposes, the Socialist party, whether officially as an organization or through its press or through the work of its individual members, best serves itself and the working class by keeping in touch with these organizations, aiding them, and in turn being aided by them. Its purpose ought not to be to dominate them, but to win



Schlitz
THE BEER THAT
MADE MILWAUKEE
FAMOUS

TELEPHONE:
North, East and West Sides, North 400
South Side, South 353

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England"

(Continued from last week.)

This is gross tyranny and gross injustice, but it is only another example of the meanness, the selfishness, and the dishonesty of those whom we falsely call the refined and superior classes. It is amusing to hear that a man is "too much of a gentleman" to empty his own ashpit, when the truth is that he is not enough of a gentleman to refuse to allow his fellow-citizen to empty it for him. Under Socialism nobility will perish. And when nobility is dead, gentility will be ready for burial.

Another common question is:

3. Under Socialism: Would the frugal workman lose his house and savings?

First, as to the savings. Mr. Richter, in his foolish pamphlet, "Pictures of the Future," which was used in vain to scare the workmen in Germany, makes the people revolt because a Socialistic government has nationalized their savings.

Now, we will assume that such a thing happened, and that the deposits in the banks were nationalized. Would the frugal workman lose by that? I say he would not.

It is true that at present the frugal workman only gets about one-half of his earnings. Under Socialism he would get all his earnings.

But why does the frugal workman save? He saves against a "rainy day." Because if he fall ill, or live to be old and infirm, he will have to go to the workhouse unless he has saved.

But under Socialism he need have no fear. No man would be left destitute or helpless in his old age. The sick would be cared for, the widows and orphans would be cherished and defended.

You know that many men now pay high premiums to insurance companies. This is to provide for their widows and children. Under Socialism the state would provide for the widows and children.

That is to say that Socialism is the finest scheme of life insurance ever yet devised.

Suppose you had by dint of great care succeeded in saving five or six hundred dollars. Would you not cheerfully pay that for a state promise of support for yourself when old—at ample and honorable support—and of support and education for your children after your death?

But I don't think it is at all likely that a Socialist state would take the worker's savings.

And again I ask you to turn your attention to the present system, under which every worker is robbed of two-thirds of all he earns.

Then as to the worker's cottage. Assuming that he has bought it with his savings, and even assuming that the state nationalized it. What then? A workman now buys a house that he and his children may be sure of a home.

Under Socialism every man would be sure of a home.

One more consider our present system. A few men own their own houses. But the great bulk of the people cannot own a foot of land.

When I was in Ireland I visited some "estates" upon the Galtee Hills. I saw farms which had been made by the "tenants." I saw places where the peasants had gone up into the bleak hills, where the limestone blocks lay thick and only a thin layer of sandy turf covered the rock, and had spent twenty years in making the land. They removed the boulders, they dug soil in the valleys, and carried it up the steeply in baskets; they bought manure and lime and they built their own hovels out of mud and stones.

And then the estate and houses were the property of the landlord, and he raised their rents from 200 to 500 per cent.

And we are asked whether Socialism would rob the frugal worker of his home!

It is strange that men should attach importance to such trivial points as these; but yet I believe that these small errors are a great hindrance to the spread of Socialism.

Here is another droll question:

4. Under Socialism: Who would get the salmon, and who would get the smoked fish?

Let us follow the system I suggested and reverse the question. Who gets the salmon and who gets the smoked fish now?

Is it not true that the salmon and all other delicacies are monopolized by the idle, while the coarse food falls to the lot of the worker? Perhaps under Socialism the salmon might be eaten by those who catch it. At present it is not.

Or perhaps the dainties would be reserved for invalids and old people, or for delicate women, and children.

But certainly we should not see a lot of big, fat, strong aldermen gorging turtle and champagne while frail girls worked sixteen hours a day on a diet of crusts and coffee.

It is quite possible that even under Socialism there might not be enough salmon and pineapple for all. But it is quite certain that there would be enough bread and beef and tea for all, which there certainly is not now.

(Continued next week.)

their confidence by deserving it and so to acquire a leadership willingly conceded by the working class as a whole.

References:

Complete the reading indicated last week; also, if possible, read Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," chapter VI, "Socialism and Politics."

WARNING

I, noble still on in the Black Hills. All miners, mechanics and working men stay away. If you come you'll have to scab.

Order Press Committee.

SOCIALISM
MADE PLAIN

(BY ALLEN L. BENSON)

will help you hasten the process of making a Socialist of your neighbor. Hand him a copy. Try it, make the experiment, and notice results. Remember, you will have to build UP.

Price Only 15c

28 Copies, \$2.78
80 Copies, \$8.00

Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
343-344 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

WHERE THE SOCIALIST FALLS DOWN!

The critics of Socialism say it is ridiculous and impractical, that it is destructive and lies on its face. But where they say the Socialists fall down is where they are wrong. No Socialist need fall down if he has a copy of

The Constructive Program of Socialism

It shows the really wonderful achievements of Socialism in Europe and America. Shows how the Socialists have transformed the phase of political history. It shows what the Socialists in the state legislatures of Wisconsin and in the municipal councils of the state are actually achieving.

STRUCTURE PROGRAM of Socialism. IT IS THE BIGGEST SELLER WE HAVE EVER HAD!

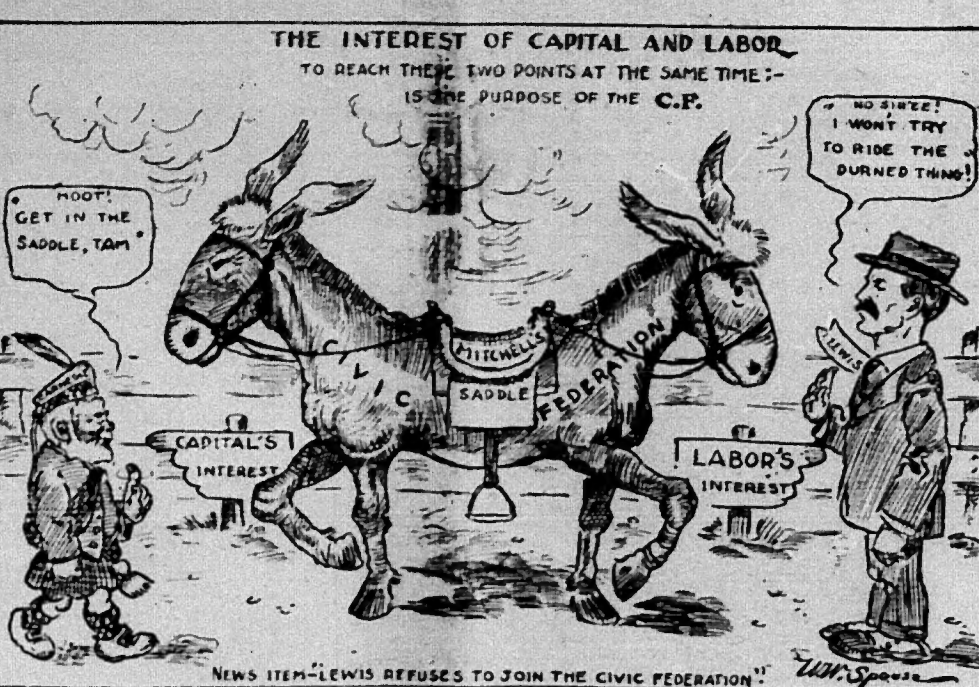
A book to be carefully read, studied and discussed.

Single Copy 15c
25 Copies \$2.75
50 Copies \$5.50
100 Copies \$11.00

Social-Democratic Publ. Co.
343-344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
Every Saturday
Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate
The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

What the Mine Workers Think of Carnegie-Mitchell-ism



Our Trade Union Tactics—By Robert Hunter

HERE has been an interesting revival recently of discussion concerning the attitude of Socialists toward the unions.

In nearly every other country of the world this question has been settled, but with us it remains a bone of contention.

The party has again and again expressed itself plainly as to its attitude toward the unions but this is no more done than men here and there fly in the face of these resolutions and transgress all party decisions.

For a time many of our comrades pursued here the policy of La Salle long after it was abandoned in Germany.

They then looked down upon the trade union movement; considered it as a sort of lightning rod conductor working to the detriment of the political movement.

They then proclaimed that only the political movement could improve the conditions of the working class. "Everything else," as Bebel has said, "they looked upon as palliative measures and as a division of strength."

Some comrades here have condemned, as the La Salle once did in Germany, the entire trade union movement.

Trade union leaders who opposed politics in the unions have been violently attacked, as they once were in Germany, as traitors to the working class.

However, after failing to capture the trade union movement or to persuade trade unionists to abandon it some few comrades of the S. L. P. recklessly set out to ruin the unions by starting rival organizations.

Nor is this all. Again and again comrades have revived Robert Owen's utopian project for a national labor union comprising all classes and ranks of labor.

Even now a section of the movement is seeking to revive the Proudhonism which Marx so bitterly fought and destroyed.

Well-known men in our ranks are today speaking contemptuously of the ballot and urging "direct action" as all sufficient.

Unfortunately these fads are usually advocated by men who call themselves Marxists although none should know so well as they that these precise fads were bitterly opposed by Marx.

Fads are never new; they are usually the revival of old curiosities which have had their day and have been cast aside.

And so the idea of a national labor union is not new; direct action is hoary with age; and syndicalism is the rebirth of a philosophy which Marx thought he had destroyed.

It is well for those who call themselves Marxists to realize therefore that these utopian projects—whatever their merits—have nothing in common with the teachings of Marx.

Marx rarely agreed with La Salle; he classed Robert Owen as a utopian; he did his utmost to destroy Proudhonism and he never sheathed his sword in his battle with Bakunine.

Marx considered that the trade union, as every other movement would undergo the evolutionary process.

He maintained that the trade union must evolve out of its own struggles—its defeats as well as its victories—the most potent form of united action.

He never believed that any one could bring down from the clouds some heaven-born and ideal form of organization and impress that upon the workers.

And so it was not until Marxism gained the upper hand in the international Socialist movement that trade unions were given proper recognition.

Before that time they were flouted as useless or ineffective or temporary expedients.

They were condemned and their leaders despised until the Marxists came to the front.

Then it was that the Social-Democratic Labor party put forward the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"In consideration of the fact, UNION MADE PATTERNS

Recent *HERALD* callers: Otto F. Mack, Stuttgart, Germany; E. E. Carr, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick Johnson, Minnesota; Newton Corlett, James P. Larson, William Cheney, Chicago, Ill.

The *Real Issue* is a new one from Portland, Ore. It is edited by Hubert Langerock.

The *Oklahoma Pioneer* is a new Socialist paper from Oklahoma City. It makes a creditable start.

Engene V. Debs packed the city hall at Springfield, Ohio, to the doors with his lecture on "The Mission of Socialism," the other night. The *Morning Times* says the audience was carried away.

The free speech fight in Spokane seems to have developed into a fight between the soap-boxers and the whole town. The men arrested are given the extreme penalty by juries selected by the sheriff and thus far public sympathy has not come to the aid of the large number arrested. Lawyers for the workers are now preparing damage suits against the city, and the fight goes on, with neither side showing the white feather.

The *New York Times* Saturday Review, the leading literary weekly in America, announced in a recent issue that in the New York public library, with its many branches, scattered all over the city, one of the three books of the "non-fiction" class most in demand was John Spargo's "The Substance of Socialism." This is Comrade Spargo's latest book, in which he writes of the "Moral Value of Class Consciousness" and makes a slashing reply to Mr. Roosevelt's attack on that "foul thing called class consciousness." He turns the tables on Mr. Roosevelt and accuses him of preaching a doctrine that is positively "revolting in its immorality."

The United States contributed one campaigner to the British elections campaign and we take the following from the *Labor Leader*:

"An effective platform speaker, hailing from the United States, has arrived in this country, and has already commenced to take part in the Labor party's campaign. This is Walter Thomas Mills, author of the volume, 'The Struggle for Existence.' Mr. Mills was the author of the most advanced position of the state constitution in the new American state of Oklahoma, a document which Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, declared to be the most advanced and perfect constitution ever adopted by or for a state.

LIVE BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, ETC.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vandervelde, member of Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Price, 50c, postpaid. To all those who wish to study Socialism in a single book this work is recommended.

"COUNTY OPTION"—Where Labor Stands at Present on the Liquor Question. By Senator Winfield R. Gaylord. Price: Five cents per copy, \$4.00 per hundred, \$37.50 per thousand; postage or express prepaid.

UNEMPLOYMENT. By Senator Gaylord. The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations. Single copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

Social-Democratic Herald
342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON
THE BIGGEST PROBLEM
Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced, at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, a resolution, in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The Republicans didn't want to know anything about it, for fear they might "recognize Socialism," and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in.

Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as Its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports, and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Paria and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with especial accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

Single Copy, 10c; 25 copies, \$2.00; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.00

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Your House Has Been Entered

A RECENT dispatch from New York City gives a frightful proof of the suffering caused by our high prices.

This dispatch says: "The rising tide of inability to make income keep pace with living expenses is indicated in the fact that during the last twelve months more than 60,000 persons sought relief from the charities department, an increase of more than 80 per cent in five years. There were 32,995 applications in 1904."

Think of that! During the last five years the number of persons who cannot feed themselves and their children has nearly doubled!

And no wonder then at this other grim fact stated by the dispatch in one cold sentence: "Suicides have increased nearly 50 per cent from 1904 to 1909."

And yet our country is just as wealthy and fertile as it was five years ago.

It is not a famine that is facing us. The fields and orchards still yield their fruit, "the cattle upon a thousand hills" are as numerous as they were ten years ago. But the trust has reached out its giant arms and garnered in all this wealth to itself. And now it is doling out to us at its own prices these things which we must have in order to live.

Did you ever think how this same tyrant Trust comes into your own home and controls all your household life?

We sometimes imagine how terrible it would be to live under such a tyrant as the Czar of Russia. To wake in the night and find that the secret police have entered the house and are searching for forbidden books, ripping up the mattresses, emptying drawers and cupboards on the floor, and turning the house topsy-turvy!

And we do not understand how people can live where even the sanctity of the home is not respected. And we are so glad that we dwell in a land where no tyrant can enter our homes, where they are safe and secure and inviolable.

But in fact we have no reason whatever to rejoice.

A worse tyrant than the Russian police enters every one of our up!



2015

LADIES APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 3016.

All Seams Allowed.

If there is one thing above all others really indispensable to the busy housekeeper, it is a good supply of practical work aprons. This one is rather unique in its shaping, and may be plaited at top or gathered to a yoke. The lower edge may be finished by a shaped or straight ruffle. Plaid gingham is shown in the illustration, but linen, percale and crossbar are all available. The pattern is in one size, and will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide. It made with shaped ruffle 1 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide will be required if straight ruffle is used.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

PARIS MODES.—An authority on fashion—a woman's magazine of exceptional beauty and interest—72 to 80 pages each month. Beautiful colored covers—hand-drawn illustrations throughout—printed on high grade book paper. Describes and illustrates the latest Paris fashions. Its timely articles and excellent short and serial stories are of interest to every member of the family. Its departments devoted to all subjects of interest and importance to women—in the home, on the farm, in the office—are edited by a corps of experts in the subjects treated. These timely articles from month to month are

INVALUABLE AS A HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year. With *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*, National Edition—both one year, 65 cents.

With local eight-page edition, both one year, 75 cents in advance to accompany all orders.

1000 Up-to-date designs (Union-Made) are shown in our Fall and Winter Catalogue JUST OUT. Send us 10 cents and we will mail it to you, address postage prepaid.

This catalogue is better than ever and will be worth many times its cost to the House Dressmaker.

FOR SALE BY
Social-Democratic Publishing Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—Business Dep't

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., TO
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
TELEPHONE GRAND 2294. Private Tele- 344 SIXTH ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
phone System. When operator answers, give name of person or department desired.
Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 Noon

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
National Edition, 4 pages—One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.	No paper sent to anyone unless paid in advance.
Wisconsin Edition (including Milwaukee): 8 pages—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents.	11, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend.
Foreign subscriptions, 4 pages, \$1.50; 8 pages, \$2.50.	
BUNDLE RATES.	
NATIONAL EDITION—4 Pages.	
100 copies or more, per hundred.....	\$0.75
1,000 copies or more, per thousand.....	\$7.00
WISCONSIN EDITION—8 Pages.	
100 copies or more, per hundred.....	\$1.00
1,000 copies or more, per thousand.....	\$10.00
1,000 copies or more, per thousand (in Milwaukee, only if called for).....	\$6.00
WEEKLY BUNDLES.	
4 pages.....	
Five copies, 2 months, to one address.....	\$0.50
Ten copies, 2 months, to one address.....	1.00
Five copies, one year, to one address.....	1.50
Ten copies, one year, to one address.....	2.00
ADVERTISING RATES furnished on application. We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.	
Rec'd for remittance on subscriptions received from outside the city of Milwaukee are acknowledged by the NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. To these separate receipts are never sent.	

The Builders' Column

By George

Boys Wanted.
Newsboys to sell the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* on downtown streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistortius, this office.

The boys selling papers now, are doing well and are satisfied.

Comrade Otto Maier:—The *Social Democratic Herald* is a paper every workman should have. It is capable not only of making new Socialists but also of making old Socialists ready to answer the questions and arguments of the opposition.

Comrade Wm. Burmeister in sending in three new subscribers writes: "I believe you are doing a great work, greater perhaps than you may ever have the satisfaction of knowing; but whenever you are tempted to become discouraged remember this: 'Truth crushed to earth will rise again; the eternal years of God are hers' but error wounded, writhes in pain and dies among his worshippers." I wish you an earnest god speed in your noble efforts for the emancipation of humanity."

A Milwaukee teacher who desires to have her name withheld, writes in renewing her subscription:—"The cry of starving children, the sobs of women poisoned in the lead works, driven to prostitution by starvation, made old and haggard by steelwork, the result of an evil system inseparable from private ownership of the instruments of wealth production, has made me a Socialist."

Says Comrade Romer, Boston:—"Occasionally I think I have rounded up all the subscribers in sight in my territory, but I find they are like picking strawberries—if you pick all the ripe ones one day, the next day there will be just as many ready to be picked."

that the capitalist power EQUAL-
LY OPPRESSES AND EX-
PLOITS ALL WORKING MEN,

no matter whether they are conservatives, progressives, liberals or Social-Democrats, this congress declares it to be the SACRED DUTY of the workmen TO LAY ASIDE ALL PARTY STRIFE, in order to create the conditions for a vigorous and successful resistance ON THE NEUTRAL GROUND OF A UNITED TRADES UNION ORGANIZATION, to secure their threatened existence and to conquer for themselves AN IMPROVEMENT in their class conditions."

That resolution, declaring the trade union policy of the Socialists of Germany, has been tested by thirty-eight years' experience.

Loyally and consistently following that policy has enabled the Germans to build up the most powerful trade union movement in Europe and at the same time the most powerful political movement.

Now let us see how clear our own tactics are.

Some of us call trade unionists "pure and simple" and then form "industrial" unions that scoff at the ballot.

All of us declare that we want to unite the workers of the world and some of us start by forming as many rival unions as possible.

We all say we are Marxian Socialists, yet some of us advocate and practice the views of Robert Owen, utopist, of Proudhon, mutualist, and of Bakunine, anarchist.

Most of us say that we must have a political movement and an industrial movement, each enjoying independent action, yet some of us still insist upon our party deciding in its national conventions the tactics to be pursued by the industrial movement.

We all say we must convert the working class and some of us begin by dropping out of the unions, spurning their feeble efforts; thus separating ourselves hopelessly from our fellow workers.

Because a few leaders become corrupt or the flunkies of rich men

Books You Need

KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A touching account of the life and heroism of Marx by the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 102 pages, price \$1.00.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY—By Paul Lafargue. Lafargue is a son-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books of which this is the most accessible. Cloth, 124 pages, price \$1.00.

FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Ferdinand Bernstein. "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 102 pages, price \$1.00.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKING MAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle. This is an address made in court, in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, price 50c.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

LOCAL WEATHER PROPHECIES

The best and only strictly local weather forecast in the market, by L. C. Head, a long time resident of southern Wisconsin. Calendar shows position of the earth among the planets with complete year forecast of the weather. Price 15c per copy, 17c by mail.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

is now on sale on all news stands in Milwaukee. Buy a copy of the only unvarnished paper Chicago ever saw.

You will buy another copy the day after without anyone asking you to.

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
 Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.
 Recording Secretary—FREDERICK REICHERT, 318 State St.
 Secretary—EMIL BRODIE, 1225 Eighteenth St.
 Treasurer—W. WISENPLUG, 1277 State St.
 Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: William Griebelin, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handley, William Coleman, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION: Meetings 1st and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller, V. G. J. Propoy, Treas., J. Reiberth, Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 9th St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, John Schwegler, 105 Fifteenth St. Pin. Sec., Henry Rompel, 318 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebelin, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. U. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Noble Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The courts have not yet taken from the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us **USE ITS POWER**

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

FRED. GROSSE
 577 E. Water St.
 Shaving Parlor

J. N. GAUER
 SHAVING PARLOR
 605 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE
 Opposite South Bay St.

H. KUNNS BARBER SHOP
 462 REED STREET, Corner Scott

Kinsella & Jorns
 227 1/2 Howell Ave.

LOUIS JUNGEMANN BARBER SHOP
 825 Ninth St.

H. C. MUNDT SHAVING PARLOR
 168 LLOYD ST.
 Fine Line of Union Cigars

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
 Barber Shop and Bath Rooms
 EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor

A. W. STREHLER
 Plain and Decorative
 Painting, Paperhanging
 and Calumining
 Graining and Hardwood
 Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE
Gerhard Suspender
 Every pair guaranteed for 1 year. Best work. Largest variety dealer. Ask your dealer for Gerhard Suspenders.
 907 THIRD STREET

UNION TAILOR
 875 Kinnickinnic Ave., 875
 (Near South Bay St.)
 PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

MIES
 875 Kinnickinnic Ave., 875
 (Near South Bay St.)
 PHONE SOUTH 1464Y

The Strissguth-Peterson Engraving Co. makes quality cuts

HALL FOR RENT
 Newly remodeled Lodge Hall for rent for special meetings and private parties.

A. JAECK, 811 SIXTH AVENUE

ALB. ROLOFF'S
 Saloon and Bowling Alloys
 Phone Grand 636 PEARL ST.

R. JESKE & BRO.
 The TINNERS
 Galvanized Iron Works
 Fireproof Windows
 111-115 KENNEDY AVENUE

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR
 1072 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE

OLIPHANT & YOUNG PATENTS
 187 Wisconsin St.
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRANK KORSCH
 633 GREENFIELD AVENUE
 Saloon and Dining Hall

F. TEWS OYSTERS, GRAB FISH
 633 FIRST AVE. 375

H. W. BISTORIUS
 Social-Democratic Herald Office
 344 SIXTH STREET

Coal
 Every family needs fuel, and this is the place to order it.

Every family wants good fuel for their money, I can furnish same without a doubt.

Order now and insure immediate delivery to your home before the wintry snow flies

Coal
 All the orders are delivered by Union Teamsters

Coal
 If not convenient to call in person send order by mail

Coal
 All the orders are delivered by Union Teamsters

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, Feb. 2, 1910.
 Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Executive Board Session.
 Paul Luetten, chairman.
 Relative to the unemployment investigation it was decided to share the expense with the Milwaukee Trades Council.
 Resolution as follows was submitted and adopted:
 Whereas, President Taft has recommended an increase in postage on magazines, periodicals and journals;
 Whereas, Efforts are made by congress to curtail the recommendation of the president to increase the postal rates on such publications;
 Whereas, The deficiency in the postal service is not due to the increased postage or present postal rates on these weekly or monthly publications, but is due to bad economy in other directions; therefore, be it
 Resolved, To request the senators and congressmen of Wisconsin to work and vote for a law favoring modern economy in the postal service, embodying in such measure the ownership by the government of the postal railroad coaches, the parcels post and postage savings banks; and further
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to President Taft and each of the Wisconsin representatives at Washington.
 Executive Board, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
 United States senate bill relating to civil service was endorsed.
 A deputy organizer's commission was granted to Bro. Otto Tonne of Green Bay.
 American Federation of Labor bill on contributory negligence was referred to the Federation's attorney for examination.
 A personal request to endorse a publication at Eau Claire was received and filed.
 Bro. Weber was instructed to assist in a jurisdiction dispute at Green Bay.
 The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.
 Fraternally submitted,
 Fred Brochhausen, Secretary.

Beware! Rubber!

The Rubber Workers of Lambertville, N. J., have appealed to their fellow unionists round the country for moral support in their 3-year-old contest with the Lambertville Rubber Co. They say the best way to help them is to look for the union label on all rubber goods. Since they were locked out the men have averaged \$5 a week.

As soon as the men organized, and before any demands were made for increased wages or better conditions, the management of the rubber mill were informed of the fact. Some of the members were evidently SPIES of the management, with the result that notice was given to every employee of the mill to the effect that a shut-down would take place and that when reopened it would be strictly non-union. All employees to get back would have to sign this card:

"I hereby make application for employment with the Lambertville Rubber Co. and certify that I am not a member of any labor union."

"Signed,"
 The men say they will never sign their souls away.

"Let us take care of your printing troubles; that's our particular business. Give us an idea of what you want and we'll do the rest. You'll be pleased. Address The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee."

Always ask for union drivers when you engage a hack.

Trade Union Directory

In the following list name and number of the union is given, date and place of meeting. The name and address given is that of the union secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any change in time and place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and Vicinity—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 318 State St. Sec. John Reicherth, 318 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebelin, 318 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 318 State St. Sec. John Schwegler, 105 Fifteenth St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebelin, 318 State St.

LABEL SECTION of the Federated Trades Council—1st and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Anton Miller, V. G. J. Propoy, Treas., J. Reiberth, Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 9th St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebelin, 318 State St.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. Richard Vogt, 748 11th St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, No. 28 (I. T. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. Joseph A. Miller, 720 Marquette Bldg.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS, No. 2 (I. T. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

STEREOTYPERS, No. 9 (I. T. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

WEB PRESSMEN, No. 23 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. Geo. Schwegler, 105 Fifteenth St.

FEEDERS, HELPERS AND JOB PRESSMEN, No. 27 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. R. J. E. Schwegler, 105 Fifteenth St.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 48 (I. B. of B.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. Henry Schmidt, 655 5th St.

SHOE CUTTERS, No. 19 (I. P. P. and A. U.)—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

UNITED LODGES, No. 66—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

GARMENT WORKERS, District Council No. 12—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

CARPENTERS, No. 101—1st and 3rd Thursday, 318 State St. Sec. E. H. Thomas, 244 6th St.

Organized Labor

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

Painters, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

PAINTERS, No. 228—1st and 3rd Mondays, 825 Chestnut St. Sec. C. A. Land, 875 5th St.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

GENERAL OFFICERS
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 FRANK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 533 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD
 FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 705 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
 HARRY SKIDMORE, 821 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
 R. D. BONNAMY, 1115 Madison St., Eau Claire, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has ordered the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as it applies to the labor unions. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Union List" here to appear has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!

Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD—cast your ballot for emancipation from wage slavery

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR ANESTHESIA
 NEW TEETH—the best and most natural in the world—\$8.00 UP
 Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
 Standard Crows and Bridge Teeth—\$5.00 UP
 FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

DR. YOUNG

414-416 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee
 HOURS—8:30 to 6:00; Sundays, 9 to 12
 Phone Grand 3544.

EHRMANN BROS.

COMPLETE LINE OF Union Made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishings
 ..MERCHANT TAILORING..
 931 TEUTONIA AVENUE
 CORNER WRIGHT STREET

The West Side Haberdashery

Hatters and Gents' Furnishers
 1513 Vliet St.

ELGIN SHIRTS

SCHLEIGER-SCHULZ CO.
 HATTERS, FURNISHERS
 1301 Vliet St.

REINHARD

ARTIFICIAL EYES INKED
 236 GRAND AVE.
 HENRY F. SCHMIDT
 561
 Muskego Avenue

Butcher Beggs on the Rack

Ald. Melms set to with John Beggs at the City Hall Monday afternoon was one of the features of the week of committee sessions. The street railway czar met defeat at every point and finally sought to hide his discomfiture behind an offer to join the Social-Democratic party for the sake of peace.

Ald. Melms' resolution was introduced Dec. 6 and recited certain promises of Beggs regarding what he would do to relieve the down-town congestions if he were granted certain short extensions to make rerouting possible, besides promising to have 100 new cars here by Nov. 1 last, with air brakes, also to install lift jacks to rescue people pinned under his cars, etc., etc. — the resolution pointing out that Beggs had ignored his promises and asking that the council not only censure the magistrate but begin upon a plan to have the city own the car system.

The hearing brought a big crowd of citizens and put Mr. Beggs to the necessity of making the most far-fetched excuses. The weather man, the teamsters, the council, the public and the city, were all to blame, he said, for the continued wretched car service.

Ald. Melms made Beggs look cheap when he pointed out that at the time the resolution was introduced there had been no snow-storms.

Then Beggs blamed the public. People laid in wait, he said, to get on crowded cars (!) so as to cheat the company out of fares. They ought to let crowded cars go by.

MORE BEGGS BUTCHERY

Edgar Nyman, Jr., aged 9 years, son of Dr. Edgar Nyman, 579 Frederick avenue, lost his left foot by slipping beneath a Farwell avenue car at Jackson and Martin streets, shortly after noon on Thursday.

This is another accident due to Beggs' heaping of icy snow banks alongside his street car tracks. The blame rests with Butcher Beggs and the board of public works that permits him to defy the law.

and take the next that came along.

Ald. Melms—"The people have found that if they don't take the first possible car the next ones will be just as bad and they would waste often a half hour trying to get to work or to get home. And when a car with room in it comes, it often has a sign 'To Grand Ave. Only,' or something just as bad.

To this Beggs made evasive replies. He said his road was so well

managed that he got complimentary letters (ye gods, from whom, we wonder!) about how it was operated during the snow-storms. And all kinds of improvements in equipment were promised for the future, but he did not explain why he had waited so long about it, nor why he had not obeyed the order of the rate commission three years ago as to air brakes. He admitted, in effect, that his cars were run down by saying that forty cars become disabled or burnt out a day. And not a new car has been put on in three years, although the traffic has grown very materially.

And Beggs' charge that teams delay the cars was a specious one—he did not say that his cars had thrown up snow on the rest of the roadways so that teams were forced to drive in the tracks or get stalled, nor that it was against the law for him to thus make the streets unfit for use by owners of teams.

Beggs offered to confer with the aldermen every month, if necessary, but he had a careworn look back of his bravado.

An Astonishing Slander

For Fear Policemen Would Get Drunk the Aldermen Refuse To Give "Offs"

"They'd go from saloon to saloon and booze up and not be able to report for duty."

This was Chief Janssen's estimate of the men on the police force as given to the committee on police Wednesday afternoon, at the City Hall.

Ald. Weiley's (S.-D.) resolution to give the men "offs," was up. The policemen work seven days out of seven every week with only ten days' vacation each year. Janssen opposed the one day off every two weeks because it would give the men a chance to get drunk. He bolstered up this astonishing slander by saying that Chief Clancy claimed that the firemen in the lower Fourth ward can be seen going from saloon to saloon every day!

When the Weiley resolution first came up Chief Janssen denied that any other large city gave "offs" to the policemen.

"Very well," said Ald. Weiley, "let us take a little more time and find out if this claim is true."

The time was taken and Ald. Weiley found the chief had testified falsely. He found most of the big cities gave the men offs. Jersey City gives them thirty-one hours every seven days. Other cities give them from one to two days off each month. One city gives them every ninth day for themselves and their families.

Confronted with these figures last Wednesday Janssen began to hem and haw. Then he uttered the slander about the men getting drunk.

Said Ald. Weiley indignantly, "I once heard of a carpenter getting drunk. Would you then say, chief, that all carpenters should work Sundays as well as all other days for fear they would go in for a drink?"

salooms and get boozy? Then Janssen, finding himself in a corner, took another tack. It would destroy discipline to give the men a day off every two weeks. And this was a bad time to propose it, etc., etc., although "of course," he (Janssen) would be glad to see the men get offs if it could be done.

Then Ald. Pierson (D.) butted in with indignation in his eye. "I am surprised at Ald. Weiley," he said, "After the Zinda murder he was instrumental in calling a mass meeting for the purpose of getting better police protection. Now he wants to reduce the force!"

Ald. Pierson pulled a dramatic face and looked around for sympathy.

The chief, said he needed a larger force. Ald. Weiley immediately asked if it was not true that the chief had been unable to get men enough under the old quota. The chief admitted it.

"And I'll tell you the reason," said Ald. Weiley. "The city does not use the men well. It makes drudges of them and uses all their time—no wonder it is hard to get men to go on the force!"

Ald. Klein (D.) wanted a committee to see what other cities do. Ald. Weiley opposed this delay, saying the figures were already before the committee.

Ald. Weiley moved that his resolution be adopted and it was put to vote.

In favor of the men: Weiley (S.-D.) and Tarrant (R.)

Against the offs: Klein (D.) and Braun (R.)

The measure was therefore killed.

Ald. Bogk (D.), a member of the committee, was absent, AS USUAL.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The judicial candidates are plumping themselves on the idea that Social-Democrats do not know how to vote for judges. We'll see.

"The men who crowd on the cars are hoodlums; if they were not they would wait for another car," declared John I. Beggs before a council committee Monday afternoon.

As Schoenecker has been a close partner of Rose, it is clear what kind of a gang and grafter administration we would continue to have if the Democrats again go in.

Evensake! To think of the great Republican party of Milwaukee afraid to go into a city campaign! Perhaps Street Contractor Bayliss' antics has given the party itself a bad case of cold feet.

It is noticeable that the men who are active in trying to make a deal between the two old parties in certain wards are all members of the Catholic church. It is easy to see who is behind the move, and why. And the grafters are ready enough for such an alliance!

What moral right has a man like Tom Neacy, who has been called a hoodler and a grafter in an open meeting before 3,000 people, and who had to take it—a man who has figured in court proceedings as a briber of public officials—what moral right has a man of that stripe to ask an investigation of the State Agricultural Society's management!

Thomas Neacy is butting in again. He wants to investigate the conditions in the State Agricultural society for the state. What if the state should turn around and investigate conditions in Tom Neacy's shop! Conditions in the agricultural society only affect a few. But conditions in Neacy's establishment affect very vitally the lives of many workmen.

Have you ever stopped to think

why the *Free Press* continually prints the imbecile stuff of Street Contractor Bayliss, although it well knows it is incoherent? It prints his clap-trap simply because it is against Socialists. Yet whenever a Socialist tries to answer the braying Bayliss, the *Press* either commits mayhem upon the answer or refuses it space altogether.

"How long would John I. Beggs stand for the kind of business management for T. M. E. R. & L. that now has control of the city's business?" asks the *Milwaukee Idea*, which is published by the Republican Municipal League.

And how long would the people stand for the kind of rotten street car service Beggs gives them if the street cars were under city ownership and management!

They were talking of Kopmeier as a fine gentleman for mayor some time ago, and now comes word that

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

Prices cut on all Winter Goods to make room for the large Spring Stocks. You should take advantage of these LOW PRICES and see what high-grade values we offer you.

JAEGER WOOL FLEECE UNDERWEAR, value 50c	39c	50c PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS at	29c
DERBY RIBBED, blue, cream and gray, value 50c	39c	25c POLICE AND FIREMEN'S SUSPENDERS at	15c
OXFORD AND BLACK WOOL HOSE, value 15c	10c	TURKEY RED HANDKERCHIEFS, values 8c and 5c, at	3c
BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, value 25c	19c	35c and 25c VALUES IN NECKWEAR at	19c
\$1.00 BLUE, GRAY AND OXFORD FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS, union-made, at	79c	\$1.75 and \$1.50 VALUES IN TROUSERS at	\$1.29
50c BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS, union-made, at	39c	\$2.00 VALUES IN TROUSERS at	\$1.69
50c BLUE CHAMBRAY SHIRTS, union-made, at	39c	BOYS' OVERCOATS, values \$5.00 and \$6.00, sizes 8 to 14, at	\$3.50
50c BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE WORK SHIRTS, union-made, at	39c	MEN'S \$15.00 and \$16.50 OVERCOATS at	\$10.75
50c FANCY STRIPES AND CHECKS SHIRTS at	39c	MEN'S \$18.50 and \$20.00 OVERCOATS at	\$15.50

Prices of Men's and Boys' Suits Cut in Proportion

1725-1729
Fond du Lac Ave.
Cor. 18th Street

Brueff
CLOTHING CO.

1725-1729
Fond du Lac Ave.
Cor. 18th Street

DAVIDSON
SHERMAN BROWN, Manager
FOUR NIGHTS, STARTING SUNDAY
Popular Matinee Wednesday
Third Season
L. B. Bira Presents
MAY ROBSON
In the Delightful Comedy
"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary"
By Anne Warner
A Play With a Thousand Laughs
Prices: Evenings 25c to \$1.50
Matinee 25c to \$1
Coming, Monday, February 21
MARGARET ANGLIN

BIJOU Beginning Matinee Tomorrow
Matinee Wednesday 25 Cents
Announcement Extraordinary
Return of the Great Success
Stair & Havlin, Present
SCHOOL DAYS
GUS EDWARDS' BIG SCREAM WITH
HERMAN TIMBERG and THE NEW YORK CAST
55 Comedians—Singers—55
Dancers
20 Dancing Cops—New 20
Song Hits
Rolling Beauty Chorus
Week Beginning Sunday Matinee
The World's Greatest Magician
THURSTON
Keller's Successor
100—MARVELOUS MYSTERIES—100

ALHAMBRA
Milwaukee's Famous Theatre
Sunday Evening THE GAY MUSICIAN
4 Performances, Starting Mon. Eve.
Matinee Wednesday
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In a Spectacular Production of
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' HEROD
200 People
4 Performances, Starting Thurs., Mat. Sat.
Dallas Welford in Mr. Hopkins
The Laughing Hit of 5 Continents
Com. Sun., Feb. 20. Wilton Lackaye in The Battle

MAJESTIC
THEATRE
FRED WALTON
in "Cissie's Dream"
Ed. F. Reynard
Six Gloriettes
Howard & Howard
Sig. Trifala
Sig. Lucario Lucia
Las Myosotis
Elsworth & Linden
Matinee Daily 10c to 35c
Evenings 10c to 75c



Courtesy Free Press.

MOTHER JONES
Who Will Be One of the Speakers at the High Prices Mass Meeting, Tuesday Evening, at the Free Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St.

his ice trust that is cutting ice up the river docks its pike pole men for every moment that the machinery gets clogged while the ice is being harvested. This happens frequently during the day and runs from fifteen minutes to a half hour each time, but we are told that accurate time is kept and the delays

docked out from the poor wages of the men.

The interurban car will become a big problem to the city people as time goes on. Big, noisy, jarring, shrieking, no home owner wants them rushing by his house at all hours of the day or night, and no wonder.

The feeling against the interurban car is not lack of progressive spirit. No one objects to interurban car lines connecting the city with the country villages and cities. That is in the interests of progress.

The city might as well come to it first as last. It should provide special trackways from the outskirts to the center of the city and bid them all enter. This would annoy on one, injure no residence street—it would solve the whole question.

Something along this line was presented to the common council last week by Ald. Seidel. He proposes that the controversy over a terminal at the State Fair park be settled by turning Cedar street, properly widened, into a parkway leading out to the Fair grounds with provision for railway tracks that different lines could use in giving the public a direct, air line to the grounds. We are all the architects of future Milwaukee, good people. Think these things over.

Second Monster Prize Card Party and Sociable
Benefit of Milwaukee's New Labor Temple.
VIZAY'S HALL
Walnut and Eighth Streets
SUNDAY, MARCH 27
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Play Starts Promptly at 2:30 P. M. Further Particulars Later.

BOYS WANTED
Newsboys to sell the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* on down-town streets. Will pay no less than 50 cents a day and one-half of sales in addition. Good chance for live boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.

"It is necessary to the happiness of man that he be mentally faithful to himself."
Mention the *HERALD* to all our advertisers.

Social-Democratic 544 6th St.
OFFICE HEADQUARTERS
DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.
SUNDAYS—From 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.
Mr. Charles T. Plunket, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, says that the high price of American labor handicaps the cotton industry. In many Southern mills children receive from 10 to 25 cents a day. In some New England mills adult spinners are paid, on an average, 60 cents a day. It is quite evident that patriotic American cotton mill owners, laboring to promote their country's trade in foreign parts, must be upheld. Mountain high tariffs are not enough. Reduce wages, by all means.—N. Y. Call.

BIG Mass Meeting
TO PROTEST AGAINST
HIGH PRICE OF MEAT
Freie Gemeinde Hall
Fourth Street
TUESDAY EVENING

SPEAKERS:
Joseph G. Donnelly, Mother Jones
Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber
BRING YOUR WIVES!

ETHICAL HALL LECTURES
558 Jefferson Street
HARVEY D. BROWN
Will Lecture
SUNDAY EVENING
FEBRUARY 13, 8 P. M.
Subject:
JESUS OR BARRABAS
Story of the Ancient Lowly
Fine Musical Program
THIS INVITES YOU

GAYETY
Leading Burlesque Theatre
Beginning Matinee Sunday
JERSEY LILIES
PRETTY GIRLS CLEVER COMEDIANS
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER
AN ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE
Sunday Matinee Begins Promptly at 2:30

New Star M.A.I. DAILY
Commencing Sun. Mat., Feb. 13
One Continuous Round of Success
THE MERRY MAIDENS
Come and Hear the Real
Laughter caused by
SAM RICE

EMPIRE THEATRE
Mitchell and 8th Avenue
AUSTIN'S ANIMAL CIRCUS
and BUCKING MULE
A Dollar a Minute if You Ride Har.
5 Other Acts 5

COLUMBIA THEATRE
Eleventh and Walnut Streets
6—FLORENCE FAMILY—6
CAVANA
GOLDSMITH & HOPPE
GRACE ARMORE
HARRY GLUESTONE Columbiagraph

CRYSTAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
2:45—5:00—8:30
FOUR MUSICAL BARBERS
AND OTHER GOOD ACTS